

SATURDAY, : : SEPT. 26, 1868.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

I.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.

II.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.

III.—W. W. BUSH, of Simpson.

IV.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.

V.—JOHN W. HENDERSON, of Jefferson.

VI.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.

VII.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.

VIII.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of Estill.

IX.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

The October Elections.

On the 13th of October next, elections

will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, In-

diana, and Iowa, and the result will be

of great importance to the country.

The Democrats succeeded in carrying two

of the first named three, we shall be con-

fident of Seymour's election; or, if upon

the other hand the Republicans carry

them, the election of Grant will be gen-

erally conceded. The Nashville Press

and Times, Browlew's leading organ, de-

clares the elections in Vermont, Maine,

and Kentucky of no significance, and

hinges the whole contest upon Pennsylv-

ania, Ohio and Indiana. In 1867 the

Democrats carried Pennsylvania by 922

votes, but in 1866 the Republicans car-

ried it by 17,178. In 1867, the year of

the Democratic triumph, the vote of the

State was 62,000 less than a full vote,

and the figures by comparison prove, that

of those not voting 40,000 were Republi-

cans, and 22,000 Democrats, leaving a

Republican balance of 18,000. All this

vote will be brought out in October, and

unless 20,000 of the Republicans of 1866

vote the Democratic ticket, the Republi-

cans will carry the State.

In Ohio, in 1867, the Republicans

elected their candidate for Governor, but

the Democrats carried a majority of the

Legislature. A small per cent. of in-

crease will give Ohio to the Democracy,

but it must be by gains from hitherto

Republicans.

The vote in Ohio at the three elections

since the last Pres-

idential election was as follows:

Rep. Dem. Rep. maj.

1864.....150,422 130,233 20,189

1866.....109,618 135,102 14,516

There was no general election in 1867,

but the vote for county officers showed

Democratic gains. The same causes

which operated so favorably for the Rad-

icals in Ohio in 1866, produced, to a

great extent, similar results in Indiana,

and still the Democracy gained largely

over their vote of 1864.

Indiana it is generally conceded will

go Democratic, and Iowa, for the Re-

publicans. So the real contest is in

Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in these

States the prospect is flattering.

Our anxiety for the success of the De-

mocracy will not permit us to

our fear as to the result. The people of

the North of both political parties are

thoroughly aroused and in earnest; but

we fear the Democracy are trusting too

much to argument; and permitting the

enemy to beat them by noise and display.

Argument and logical debate will do no

Parliament, but in these revolutionary

times, Democratic speakers should fight

the Republicans with their own weapons,

abuse, noise, cheers, talk of war, battles,

etc. Northern Democratic papers and

speakers speak of the result in October

in most cheering words, and we sincerely

trust their professions may prove cor-

rect.

At the recent election in New Mexi-

co, the Democrats elected thirteen out of

the twenty-six members of the Legisla-

ture, being a gain of seven over last

year.

ALLEN LEE, the other day, went be-

fore Judge Prim, of the Criminal

Court, at St. Louis, and renouncing his

allegiance to the Emperor of China and

all the mandarin of bashaws of ten or

twelve tails, was made a citizen of the

United States. This being the first Chi-

naman ever naturalized there, some curi-

osity was felt to know how he would

vote. He said he would "vote force

and free trade."

Trouble in Kentucky.

We regret to hear of continued trou-

bles in some of the upper counties of

Kentucky. In Scott, Leno, Mercer,

and other counties, bands calling them-

selves "regulators," are roving through

the country causing much trouble. Mr.

Merriwether, the United States Marshal

for Kentucky has been prevented from

discharging his official duties, himself

arrested and life threatened. These fre-

quent acts of violence and outrage are

disgraceful to our people, and calculated

to bring opprobrium upon the State. They

are of course always exaggerated, but

that there has been trouble in the coun-

ties named all the democratic papers of

that section admit. The Radical lead-

ers gladly welcome these outbreaks, and

use them to strengthen their endangered

cause in the North by appealing to their

sectional sympathy, little caring if hea-

tens of negroes and "loyalists" are

offered up, if thus a partisan advantage

can be obtained. If no foundation what-

ever would be given by any of our peo-

ple the Radical charges of outrages, etc.,

could be made to stick.

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United States. This being the first Chi-

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vote. He said he would "vote force

and free trade."

Congress Adjourned.

Congress met on the 21st instant, and

adjourned to the 10th of October. The

Maine elections were not sufficient to call

forth new legislation and hence they

journal to three days before the elections

in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio,

just far enough after the election to get

the returns and to make their calcula-

tions upon the emergencies that would

arise necessary to carry the November

election. The following is the resolution

adopted by both Houses:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House

concurring, that the President of the Sen-

ate and Speaker of the House adjourn

their respective Houses until 12 o'clock

noon the 10th of October, and that they

Houses, further adjourn their respective

Houses until the 10th of November at

12 o'clock noon, and that they then, un-

less otherwise ordered, further adjourn

their respective Houses until the 1st

Monday in December at 12 o'clock.

Taxes in Tennessee.

The Brownlow administration is much

more costly than most of people imagine.

The tax on property last year was twenty-

two cents on the one hundred dollars;

this year it is twenty-five cents.

The gross tax on property for the year amount-

ed to \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1867 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1868 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1869

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1870 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1871 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1872

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1873 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1874 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1875

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1876 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1877 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1878

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1879 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1880 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1881

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1882 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1883 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1884

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1885 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1886 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1887

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1888 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1889 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1890

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1891 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1892 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1893

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1894 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1895 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1896

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1897 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1898 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1899

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1900 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year 1901 was \$1,000,000.

The tax on property for the year 1902

was \$1,000,000. The tax on property for

the year 1903 was \$1,000,000. The tax

on property for the year

